

**Calendar No. 25**

107TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. CON. RES. 83**

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 28, 2001

Received and referred to the Committee on the Budget

APRIL 2, 2001

Committee discharged pursuant to Public Law 93-344, and placed on the calendar

---

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011.

- 1       *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
- 2   *concurring),*

1 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**  
2 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.**

3 The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution  
4 on the budget for fiscal year 2001 is hereby revised and  
5 replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the  
6 budget for fiscal year 2002 and that the appropriate budg-  
7 etary levels for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 are hereby  
8 set forth.

9 **SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

10 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for  
11 each of fiscal years 2001 through 2011:

12 (1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the  
13 enforcement of this resolution:

14 (A) The recommended levels of Federal  
15 revenues are as follows:

16 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,624,700,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,635,800,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,699,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,755,700,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,816,700,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,872,200,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,948,600,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2008: \$2,041,700,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,143,200,000,000.

25 iscal year 2010: \$2,256,600,000,000.

26 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,387,000,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$5,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$67,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$83,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$108,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$133,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$167,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$187,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: \$201,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: \$217,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$232,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$240,900,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,556,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,613,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,660,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,723,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,799,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$1,851,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$1,918,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: \$1,998,500,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,077,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,161,500,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,252,800,000,000.

4 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the  
5 enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels  
6 of total budget outlays are as follows:

7 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,508,900,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,579,800,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,634,600,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,698,600,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,777,600,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,825,700,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,889,900,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,973,700,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,053,600,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,139,900,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,230,200,000,000.

18 (4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforce-  
19 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses  
20 are as follows:

21 Fiscal year 2001: \$115,800,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002: \$56,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2003: \$64,400,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2004: \$57,100,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005: \$39,100,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2006: \$46,500,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2007: \$58,700,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2008: \$68,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009: \$89,600,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2010: \$116,700,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2011: \$156,800,000,000.

7 (5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of  
8 the public debt are as follows:

9 Fiscal year 2001: \$5,575,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002: \$5,623,000,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,674,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,733,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005: \$5,807,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2006: \$5,875,000,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2007: \$5,928,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008: \$5,969,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2009: \$5,988,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2010: \$6,344,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2011: \$6,721,000,000,000.

20 **SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

21 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
22 propriate levels of new budget authority and budget out-  
23 lays for fiscal years 2001 through 2011 for each major  
24 functional category are:

25 (1) National Defense (050):

1 Fiscal year 2001:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$310,300,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$300,600,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$324,600,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$319,300,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2003:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$333,300,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$325,500,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$342,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$334,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$352,200,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$347,200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2006:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$362,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$354,600,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$372,200,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$361,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$382,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$375,600,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$393,500,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$386,500,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2010:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$404,500,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$397,600,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2011:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$416,300,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$409,200,000,000.

20 (2) International Affairs (150):

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$22,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$19,700,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$23,900,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2003:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$23,900,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$19,900,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2004:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$24,500,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$20,400,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2005:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$25,400,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$20,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2006:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$26,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$21,400,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2007:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$26,900,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$22,100,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2008:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$27,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$28,000,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$23,600,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$28,400,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$24,200,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2011:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$29,600,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$25,000,000,000.

16 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
17 (250):

18 Fiscal year 2001:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$21,000,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$22,200,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$21,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2003:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$22,600,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$21,900,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2004:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$23,100,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$22,600,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2005:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$23,600,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$23,200,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2006:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$24,300,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$23,700,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2007:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$24,900,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$24,300,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2008:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$25,600,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,900,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$26,200,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$25,600,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$26,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$26,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2011:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$27,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$26,900,000,000.

12 (4) Energy (270):

13 Fiscal year 2001:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$1,200,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, −\$100,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2002:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$800,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, −\$200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$800,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, −\$500,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$900,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, — \$600,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$900,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, — \$500,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$1,000,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, — \$400,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$1,100,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, — \$200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$2,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$400,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$2,300,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$800,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$2,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$2,200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$900,000,000.

8 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$28,800,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$26,400,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$26,700,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$26,400,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$26,800,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$27,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$27,700,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$27,500,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$27,900,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$27,700,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$28,000,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$27,800,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$28,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$28,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$29,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$28,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2009:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$30,600,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$29,900,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2010:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$31,200,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$30,500,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$32,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$31,500,000,000.

4 (6) Agriculture (350):

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$26,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$23,700,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$19,100,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$17,500,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$18,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$17,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$18,500,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$18,300,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$17,900,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$16,300,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2007:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$16,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$14,900,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2008:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$15,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$14,100,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2009:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$15,800,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$14,400,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$15,900,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$14,500,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2011:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$16,100,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$14,700,000,000.

24 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

25 Fiscal year 2001:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$2,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, − \$800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$7,400,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$4,400,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$8,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$3,200,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$12,800,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$8,600,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$12,700,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$9,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$12,700,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$8,400,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$13,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$9,200,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$13,900,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$9,300,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$14,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$9,600,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2010:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$18,700,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$12,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2011:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$13,500,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$9,800,000,000.

20 (8) Transportation (400):

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$62,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$51,700,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$61,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$55,600,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2003:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$58,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$58,300,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2004:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$59,200,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$60,200,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2005:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$59,700,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$62,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2006:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$60,300,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$63,700,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2007:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$60,800,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$64,900,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$61,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$66,400,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$61,800,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$68,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$62,200,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$69,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2011:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$63,100,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$71,200,000,000.

16 (9) Community and Regional Development  
17 (450):

18 Fiscal year 2001:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$11,200,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$11,400,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$10,100,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$11,400,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2003:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$10,300,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$11,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2004:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$10,600,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2005:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$10,900,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$10,400,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2006:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$11,200,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$10,300,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2007:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$11,500,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$10,500,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2008:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$11,800,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$10,800,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$12,100,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$11,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$12,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2011:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$12,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$11,600,000,000.

12 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and  
13 Social Services (500):

14 Fiscal year 2001:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$76,900,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$69,800,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2002:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$82,100,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$76,200,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2003:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$82,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$81,700,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2004:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$83,900,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$82,300,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2005:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$87,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$84,800,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2006:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$90,200,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$87,700,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2007:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$92,800,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$90,400,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2008:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$95,700,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$93,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2009:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$98,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$95,900,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$100,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$98,400,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$104,600,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$101,400,000,000.

8 (11) Health (550):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$182,600,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$175,500,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$204,000,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$201,100,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$229,700,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$225,800,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$246,500,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$244,700,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$253,800,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$251,500,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$266,800,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$264,600,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$287,000,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$284,200,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$307,600,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$305,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2009:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$329,700,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$327,600,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2010:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$354,200,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$352,500,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$382,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$380,200,000,000.

4 (12) Medicare (570):

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$217,500,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$217,700,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$229,100,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$229,100,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$243,900,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$243,700,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$260,200,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$260,400,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$291,800,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$291,700,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$309,900,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$309,700,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2007:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$336,100,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$336,400,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2008:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$362,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$362,700,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2009:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$391,100,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$390,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$423,400,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$423,700,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2011:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$459,400,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$459,400,000,000.

24 (13) Income Security (600):

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$255,900,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$256,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$271,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$272,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$281,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$282,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$293,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$292,500,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$308,100,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$306,700,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$315,900,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$314,400,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$323,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$321,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$337,900,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$336,500,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$349,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$347,600,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2010:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$359,900,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$358,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2011:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$371,600,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$369,400,000,000.

20 (14) Social Security (650):

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$9,800,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$9,800,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$11,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$11,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2003:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$11,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$11,700,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2004:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$12,500,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$12,500,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2005:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$13,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2006:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$14,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2007:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$15,200,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$15,200,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$16,200,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$16,200,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$17,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,500,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$18,900,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$18,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2011:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$20,400,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$20,400,000,000.

16 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$46,700,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$45,900,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$52,300,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$51,600,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$53,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$52,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$55,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$54,900,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$59,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$58,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$58,800,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$58,300,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$58,100,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$57,700,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2008:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$62,000,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$61,600,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$63,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$63,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$64,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$64,400,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2011:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$67,100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$66,700,000,000.

12 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

13 Fiscal year 2001:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$30,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$30,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2002:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$30,900,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$30,300,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$31,900,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$32,100,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$33,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$34,100,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$34,600,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$34,700,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$35,700,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$35,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$36,600,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$36,100,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$37,600,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$37,100,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$38,500,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$38,100,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$39,200,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$38,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$40,800,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$40,200,000,000.

8 (17) General Government (800):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$16,300,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$16,100,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$16,700,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$16,300,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$16,300,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$16,300,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$16,700,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$16,600,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$17,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$16,700,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$17,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$17,900,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,500,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$18,000,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$17,700,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2009:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$18,400,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$18,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2010:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$18,700,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$18,300,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$19,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$18,900,000,000.

4 (18) Net Interest (900):

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$273,600,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$273,600,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$257,600,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$257,600,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$253,200,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$253,200,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$248,500,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$248,500,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$242,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$242,400,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$239,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$239,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2007:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$236,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$236,500,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2008:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$233,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$233,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2009:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$229,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$229,300,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$224,400,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$224,400,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2011:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$219,100,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$219,100,000,000.

24 (19) Allowances (920):

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 – \$500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$300,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$5,000,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,800,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$5,500,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$4,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$6,000,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$4,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$6,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$5,700,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$6,400,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$6,100,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$6,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$6,300,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$6,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$6,400,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$7,000,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$6,600,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2010:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$7,200,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$6,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2011:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$7,500,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$7,000,000,000.

20 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 − \$38,300,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, − \$38,300,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 − \$42,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, − \$42,300,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2003:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 − \$52,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, − \$52,300,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2004:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 − \$53,200,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, − \$53,200,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2005:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 − \$45,500,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, − \$45,500,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2006:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 − \$46,500,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, − \$46,500,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2007:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 − \$48,200,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, − \$48,200,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 — \$49,100,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, — \$49,100,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 — \$50,200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, — \$50,200,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 — \$51,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, — \$51,800,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2011:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 — \$53,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, — \$53,300,000,000.

16 **SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

17 (a) SUBMISSIONS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
18 WAYS AND MEANS FOR TAX RELIEF.—The House Com-  
19 mittee on Ways and Means shall—

20 (1) report to the House a reconciliation bill—

21 (A) not later than May 2, 2001;

22 (B) not later than May 23, 2001; and

23 (C) not later than June 20, 2001; and

1           (2) submit to the Committee on the Budget rec-  
2           ommendations pursuant to section (c)(2)(F)(ii) not  
3           later than September 11, 2001,  
4           that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction suf-  
5           ficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more  
6           than:   \$5,783,000,000   for   fiscal   year   2001,  
7           \$64,427,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$80,036,000,000  
8           for fiscal year 2003, \$106,584,000,000 for fiscal year  
9           2004,   \$130,973,000,000   for   fiscal   year   2005,  
10          \$165,166,000,000   for   fiscal   year   2006,   and  
11          \$1,625,951,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2001  
12          through 2011.

13          (b) SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES ON EN-  
14          ERGY AND COMMERCE AND WAYS AND MEANS FOR MEDI-  
15          CARE REFORM AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—(1) Not later  
16          than July 24, 2001, the House Committees named in  
17          paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the  
18          House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those  
19          recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget  
20          shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out  
21          all such recommendations without any substantive revi-  
22          sion.

23          (2)(A) The House Committee on Energy and Com-  
24          merce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction  
25          that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays

1 by not more than the following: \$2,500,000,000 for fiscal  
2 year 2001, \$11,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2002,  
3 \$12,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$14,800,000,000  
4 for fiscal year 2004, \$12,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2005,  
5 \$12,800,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and  
6 \$153,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2001  
7 through 2011.

8 (B) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall  
9 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide  
10 direct spending sufficient to increase outlays by not more  
11 than the following: \$2,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2001,  
12 \$11,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$12,900,000,000  
13 for fiscal year 2003, \$14,800,000,000 for fiscal year 2004,  
14 \$12,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$12,800,000,000  
15 for fiscal year 2006, and \$153,000,000,000 for the period  
16 of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

17 (c) OTHER SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES.—

18 (1) Not later than September 11, 2001, the House Com-  
19 mittees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their rec-  
20 ommendations to the House Committee on the Budget.  
21 After receiving those recommendations, the House Com-  
22 mittee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconcili-  
23 ation bill carrying out all such recommendations without  
24 any substantive revision.

1       (2)(A) The House Committee on Education and the  
2 Workforce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdic-  
3 tion that provide direct spending sufficient to increase out-  
4 lays by not more than the following: \$5,000,000 for fiscal  
5 year 2001, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$5,000,000  
6 for fiscal year 2003, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004,  
7 \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$10,000,000 for fiscal  
8 year 2006, and \$87,000,000 for the period of fiscal year  
9 2001 through 2011.

10       (B) The House Committee on Energy and Commerce  
11 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that  
12 provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays by  
13 not more than the following: \$0 for fiscal year 2001,  
14 \$180,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$466,000,000 for fis-  
15 cal year 2003, \$561,000,000 for fiscal year 2004,  
16 \$681,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$836,000,000 for fis-  
17 cal year 2006, and \$7,867,000,000 for the period of fiscal  
18 year 2001 through 2011.

19       (C) The House Committee on Financial Services shall  
20 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide  
21 direct spending sufficient to reduce revenues, as follows:  
22 \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$139,000,000 for fiscal year 2002,  
23 \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$92,000,000 for fiscal  
24 year 2004, \$96,000,000 for fiscal year 2005,

1 \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$1,112,000,000  
2 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

3 (D) The House Committee on Government Reform  
4 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that  
5 provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays by not  
6 less than the following: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$0 for  
7 fiscal year 2002, \$496,000,000 for fiscal year 2003,  
8 \$523,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$501,000,000 for fis-  
9 cal year 2005, \$475,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and  
10 \$3,871,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through  
11 2011.

12 (E) The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall  
13 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide  
14 direct spending sufficient to increase outlays by not more  
15 than the following: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$264,000,000  
16 for fiscal year 2002, \$479,000,000 for fiscal year 2003,  
17 \$761,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$816,000,000 for fis-  
18 cal year 2005, \$885,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and  
19 \$7,087,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through  
20 2011.

21 (F)(i) The House Committee on Ways and Means  
22 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that  
23 provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays by  
24 not more than the following: \$0 for fiscal year 2001,  
25 \$820,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$3,035,000,000 for fis-

1 cal year 2003, \$2,842,000,000 for fiscal year 2004,  
2 \$3,925,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$4,267,000,000 for  
3 fiscal year 2006, and \$39,515,000,000 for the period of  
4 fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

5 (ii) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall  
6 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
7 reduce the total level of revenues as specified in subsection  
8 (a).

9 (d) SPECIAL RULES.—In the House, if any bill re-  
10 ported pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection  
11 (c)(2)(F)(ii), amendment thereto or conference report  
12 thereon, has refundable tax provisions that increase out-  
13 lays, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may  
14 increase the amount of new budget authority provided by  
15 such provisions (and outlays flowing therefrom) allocated  
16 to the Committee on Ways and Means and adjust the rev-  
17 enue levels set forth in such subsection accordingly such  
18 that the increase in outlays and reduction in revenue re-  
19 sulting from such bill does not exceed the amounts speci-  
20 fied in subsection (a) or subsection (c)(2)(F)(ii), as appli-  
21 cable.

22 **SEC. 5. RESERVE FUND FOR EMERGENCIES.**

23 (a) ALLOCATIONS FOR EMERGENCIES.—(1) In the  
24 House, in addition to the allocation provided under section  
25 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the joint

1 explanatory statement of managers accompanying this  
2 resolution shall include a separate allocation of  
3 \$5,627,000,000 in new budget authority and  
4 \$2,617,000,000 in outlays for emergencies for natural dis-  
5 asters for fiscal year 2002 to the Committee on Appropria-  
6 tions. Such allocation shall be deemed to be an allocation  
7 made under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget  
8 Act of 1974 for purposes of section 302(f)(1).

9       (2) In the House, after the reporting of a bill or joint  
10 resolution by the Committee on Appropriations, or the of-  
11 fering of an amendment thereto or the submission of a  
12 conference report thereon, the chairman of the Committee  
13 on Appropriations shall suballocate the amounts of new  
14 budget authority and outlays allocated to it under para-  
15 graph (1) by the amount provided by that measure for  
16 an emergency for natural disasters as defined by this sec-  
17 tion and so designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)  
18 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control  
19 Act of 1985. Suballocations under this paragraph may be  
20 made only after the Committee on Appropriations has re-  
21 ported legislation (as adjusted for any amendments there-  
22 to or conference reports thereon) providing at least  
23 \$1,923,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year  
24 2002 for accounts identified in the joint explanatory state-  
25 ment of managers accompanying the conference report on



1 this resolution. Such suballocations shall be deemed to be  
 2 suballocations made under section 302(b) of the Congres-  
 3 sional Budget Act of 1974 for purposes of section  
 4 302(f)(1).

5 (b) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

6 (1) The term “emergency” means a situation  
 7 (other than a threat to national security) that—

8 (A) requires new budget authority (and  
 9 outlays flowing therefrom) to prevent the immi-  
 10 nent loss of life or property or in response to  
 11 the loss of life or property; and

12 (B) is unanticipated.

13 (2) The term “unanticipated” means that the  
 14 underlying situation is—

15 (A) sudden, which means quickly coming  
 16 into being or not building up over time;

17 (B) urgent, which means a pressing and  
 18 compelling need requiring immediate action;

19 (C) unforeseen, which means not predicted  
 20 or anticipated as an emerging need; and

21 (D) temporary, which means not of a per-  
 22 manent duration.

23 (c) DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES.—As soon as  
 24 practicable, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget  
 25 of the House shall, after consulting with the chairman of

1 the Committee on Appropriations of the House, publish  
2 in the Congressional Record guidelines for application of  
3 the definition of emergency set forth in subsection (b).

4 (d) COMMITTEE EXPLANATION OF EMERGENCY LEG-  
5 ISLATION.—Whenever the Committee on Appropriations  
6 of the House (including a committee of conference) reports  
7 any bill or joint resolution that provides new budget au-  
8 thority for any emergency, the report accompanying that  
9 bill or joint resolution (or the joint explanatory statement  
10 of managers in the case of a conference report on any such  
11 bill or joint resolution) should explain the reasons such  
12 amount designated under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Bal-  
13 anced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985  
14 falls within the definition of emergency set forth in sub-  
15 section (b) pursuant to the guidelines published under  
16 subsection (c).

17 (e) CBO REPORT ON THE BUDGET.—The Director  
18 of the Congressional Budget Office shall include in each  
19 report submitted under section 202(e)(1) of the Congres-  
20 sional Budget Act of 1974 the average annual enacted lev-  
21 els of discretionary budget authority and the resulting out-  
22 lays for emergencies for the 5 fiscal years preceding the  
23 fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent reso-  
24 lution on the budget.

1 (f) SECTION 314(b)(1) ADJUSTMENT.—Section  
2 314(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall  
3 not apply in the House—

4 (1) for fiscal year 2001; or

5 (2) for fiscal year 2002 or any subsequent fiscal  
6 year, except for emergencies affecting national secu-  
7 rity.

8 **SEC. 6. STRATEGIC RESERVE FUND.**

9 (a) ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, the chairman of  
10 the Committee on the Budget may, not later than July  
11 25, 2001, increase allocations of new budget authority  
12 (and outlays flowing therefrom) and adjust aggregates  
13 (and adjust any other appropriate levels) for fiscal year  
14 2002 for a bill making appropriations for the Department  
15 of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002,  
16 and for any fiscal year for a bill to reauthorize title I of  
17 the Federal Agriculture Improvement Act of 1996 and  
18 other appropriate legislation, reported by July 11, 2001,  
19 and legislation to provide for medicare reform and a pre-  
20 scription drug benefit; and, in the House, the chairman  
21 may also make adjustments for amendments to or con-  
22 ference reports on such bills. The chairman shall consider  
23 the recommendations of the President's National Defense  
24 Review, any comparable review by the President of na-  
25 tional agricultural policy, and any statement of adminis-

1 trative policy or supplemental budget request relating to  
2 any matter referred to in the preceding sentence.

3 (b) LIMITATIONS.—(1) The adjustments for any bill  
4 referred to in subsection (a) shall be in an amount not  
5 to exceed the amount by which such bill breaches the ap-  
6 plicable allocation or aggregate.

7 (2) The total adjustments made under subsection (a)  
8 for any fiscal year may not cause the surplus set forth  
9 in this resolution for any fiscal year, as adjusted, covered  
10 by this resolution to be less than the surplus of the Fed-  
11 eral Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for that fiscal year,  
12 as determined consistent with procedures set forth in H.R.  
13 2 (107th Congress), as passed the House.

14 **SEC. 7. SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.**

15 In the House, whenever a reconciliation bill is re-  
16 ported, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference  
17 report thereon is submitted, under section 4, the chairman  
18 of the Committee on the Budget may, for any of fiscal  
19 years 2001 through 2011, increase any allocations and ag-  
20 gregates of new budget authority (and outlays resulting  
21 therefrom) up to the amount provided by that measure  
22 to reform medicare and provide coverage for prescription  
23 drugs that is in excess of the instruction to the Committee  
24 on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways  
25 and Means under section 4(b) (and make all other appro-

1 priate adjustments). The total adjustments made under  
2 this section for any fiscal year may not exceed the amount  
3 by which the Congressional Budget Office's estimate of  
4 the President's prescription drug plan (or, if such a plan  
5 is not submitted in a timely manner, the Congressional  
6 Budget Office's estimate of a comparable plan submitted  
7 by the chairmen of the committees of jurisdiction at levels  
8 to be determined by the chairman of the Committee on  
9 the Budget) exceeds the levels set forth in section 4(b)(2)  
10 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2011.

11 **SEC. 8. RESERVE FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.**

12 (a) ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, the chairman of  
13 the Committee on the Budget may increase allocations of  
14 new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) and  
15 adjust aggregates (and adjust any other appropriate lev-  
16 els) for fiscal year 2001 for reported bills, or amendments  
17 thereto or conference reports thereon: (1) by the amount  
18 of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting there-  
19 from) provided by such measure to eliminate shortfalls for  
20 the Department of Defense, for assistance for producers  
21 of program crops and specialty crops, and for other critical  
22 needs; and (2) by the amount of reduction in revenue  
23 caused by such measure providing immediate tax relief.

24 (b) LIMITATIONS.—(1) The adjustments for any bill  
25 referred to in subsection (a) shall be in an amount not

1 to exceed the amount by which such bill breaches the ap-  
2 plicable allocation or aggregate.

3 (2) The total adjustments made under subsection (a)  
4 for fiscal year 2001 may not cause the surplus set forth  
5 in this resolution for that fiscal year, as adjusted, to be  
6 less than the surplus of the Federal Hospital Insurance  
7 Trust Fund for that fiscal year, as determined consistent  
8 with procedures set forth in H.R. 2 (107th Congress), as  
9 passed the House.

10 **SEC. 9. RESERVE FUND FOR PROMOTION OF FULL FUND-**  
11 **ING FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

12 In the House, whenever the Committee on Appropria-  
13 tions reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment  
14 thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is sub-  
15 mitted that provides new budget authority for fiscal year  
16 2002 in excess of \$6,368,000,000 for programs authorized  
17 under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act  
18 (IDEA), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget  
19 may increase the appropriate allocations of new budget au-  
20 thority and outlays by the amount of that excess, but not  
21 to exceed \$1,250,000,000 (and adjust any other appro-  
22 priate levels).

1 **SEC. 10. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX CUTS AND**  
 2 **DEBT REDUCTION.**

3 If the report provided pursuant to section 202(e)(2)  
 4 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the budget and  
 5 economic outlook: update (for fiscal years 2002 through  
 6 2011), estimates an on-budget surplus for any of fiscal  
 7 years 2001 through 2011 that exceeds the estimated on-  
 8 budget surplus set forth in the Congressional Budget Of-  
 9 fice's January 2001 budget and economic outlook for such  
 10 fiscal year, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget  
 11 of the House may, in an amount not to exceed the increase  
 12 in such surplus for that fiscal year—

13 (1) reduce the recommended level of Federal  
 14 revenues and make other appropriate adjustments  
 15 (including the reconciliation instructions) for that  
 16 fiscal year;

17 (2) reduce the appropriate level of the public  
 18 debt, increase the amount of the surplus, and make  
 19 other appropriate adjustments for that fiscal year;  
 20 or

21 (3) any combination of paragraphs (1) and (2).

22 **SEC. 11. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
 23 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

24 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations  
 25 and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

1           (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
2       ation;

3           (2) take effect upon the enactment of that  
4       measure; and

5           (3) be published in the Congressional Record as  
6       soon as practicable.

7       (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-  
8       GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting  
9       from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-  
10      poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-  
11      tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

12      (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For  
13      purposes of this resolution—

14           (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays,  
15       direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,  
16       deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of  
17       fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-  
18       mates made by the Committee on the Budget of the  
19       House of Representatives; and

20           (2) such chairman, as applicable, may make  
21       any other necessary adjustments to such levels to  
22       carry out this resolution, and any adjustments per-  
23       mitted under sections 6, 7, and 8 may include  
24       changes in the appropriate reconciliation instruc-  
25       tions.



1 **SEC. 12. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDG-**  
2 **ET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding  
4 section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of  
5 1974 and section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act  
6 of 1990, the joint explanatory statement accompanying  
7 the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the  
8 budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a)  
9 of such Act to the Committee on Appropriations amounts  
10 for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social  
11 Security Administration.

12 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House, for purposes of  
13 applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act  
14 of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget author-  
15 ity and total outlays provided by a measure shall include  
16 any discretionary amounts provided for the Social Security  
17 Administration.

18 **SEC. 13. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

19 For purposes of title III of the Congressional Budget  
20 Act of 1974, advance appropriations shall be scored as  
21 new budget authority for the fiscal year in which the ap-  
22 propriations are enacted, except that advance appropria-  
23 tions up to the levels specified in the joint explanatory  
24 statement of managers accompanying this resolution for  
25 programs, projects, activities or accounts identified in  
26 such joint statement shall continue to be scored as new

1 budget authority in the year in which they first become  
2 available for obligation.

3 **SEC. 14. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives finds  
5 the following:

6 (1) Members of the uniformed services and ci-  
7 vilian employees of the United States make signifi-  
8 cant contributions to the general welfare of the Na-  
9 tion.

10 (2) Increases in the pay of members of the uni-  
11 formed services and of civilian employees of the  
12 United States have not kept pace with increases in  
13 the overall pay levels of workers in the private sec-  
14 tor, so that there now exists—

15 (A) a 32 percent gap between compensa-  
16 tion levels of Federal civilian employees and  
17 compensation levels of private sector workers;  
18 and

19 (B) an estimated 10 percent gap between  
20 compensation levels of members of the uni-  
21 formed services and compensation levels of pri-  
22 vate sector workers.

23 (3) The President's budget proposal for fiscal  
24 year 2002 includes a 4.6 percent pay raise for mili-  
25 tary personnel.

1           (4) The Office of Management and Budget has  
2           requested that Federal agencies plan their fiscal  
3           year 2002 budgets with a 3.6 percent pay raise for  
4           civilian Federal employees.

5           (5) In almost every year during the past 2 dec-  
6           ades, there have been equal adjustments in the com-  
7           pensation of members of the uniformed services and  
8           the compensation of civilian employees of the United  
9           States.

10          (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—  
11       It is the sense of the House of Representatives that rates  
12       of compensation for civilian employees of the United  
13       States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the  
14       same proportion, as are rates of compensation for mem-  
15       bers of the uniformed services.

16       **SEC. 15. ASSET BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.**

17          (a) FINDINGS.—Congress find the following:

18               (1) For the vast majority of United States  
19               households, the pathway to the economic main-  
20               stream and financial security is not through spend-  
21               ing and consumption, but through savings, investing,  
22               and the accumulation of assets.

23               (2) One-third of all Americans have no assets  
24               available for investment and another 20 percent  
25               have only negligible assets. The situation is even

1 more serious for minority households; for example,  
2 60 percent of African-American households have no  
3 or negative financial assets.

4 (3) Nearly 50 percent of all children in America  
5 live in households that have no assets available for  
6 investment, including 40 percent of Caucasian chil-  
7 dren and 73 percent of African-American children.

8 (4) Up to 20 percent of all United States  
9 households do not deposit their savings in financial  
10 institutions and, thus, do not have access to the  
11 basic financial tools that make asset accumulation  
12 possible.

13 (5) Public policy can have either a positive or  
14 a negative impact on asset accumulation. Traditional  
15 public assistance programs based on income and  
16 consumption have rarely been successful in sup-  
17 porting the transition to economic self-sufficiency.  
18 Tax policy, through \$288,000,000,000 in annual tax  
19 incentives, has helped lay the foundation for the  
20 great middle class.

21 (6) Lacking an income tax liability, low-income  
22 working families cannot take advantage of asset de-  
23 velopment incentives available through the Federal  
24 tax code.

1           (7) Individual Development Accounts have prov-  
2       en to be successful in helping low-income working  
3       families save and accumulate assets. Individual De-  
4       velopment Accounts have been used to purchase  
5       long-term, high-return assets, including homes, post-  
6       secondary education and training, and small busi-  
7       ness.

8       (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
9       gress that the Federal tax code should support a signifi-  
10      cant expansion of Individual Development Accounts so  
11      that millions of low-income, working families can save,  
12      build assets, and move their lives forward; thus, making  
13      positive contributions to the economic and social well-  
14      being of the United States, as well as to its future.

15   **SEC. 16. FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION ASSISTANCE.**

16      (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

17           (1) Increased demands on firefighting and  
18      emergency medical personnel have made it difficult  
19      for local governments to adequately fund necessary  
20      fire safety precautions.

21           (2) The Government has an obligation to pro-  
22      tect the health and safety of the firefighting per-  
23      sonnel of the United States and to ensure that they  
24      have the financial resources to protect the public.

1           (3) The high rates in the United States of  
2       death, injury, and property damage caused by fires  
3       demonstrates a critical need for Federal investment  
4       in support of firefighting personnel.

5       (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
6       gress that the Government should support the core oper-  
7       ations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency by  
8       providing needed fire grant programs to assist our fire-  
9       fighters and rescue personnel as they respond to more  
10      than 17,000,000 emergency calls annually. To accomplish  
11      this task, Congress supports preservation of the Assist-  
12      ance to Firefighters grant program. Continued support of  
13      the Assistance to Firefighters grant program will enable  
14      local firefighters to adequately protect the lives of count-  
15      less Americans put at risk by insufficient fire protection.

16   **SEC. 17. SALES TAX DEDUCTION.**

17       (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

18           (1) in 1986 the ability to deduct State sales  
19       taxes was eliminated from the Federal tax code;

20           (2) the States of Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming,  
21       Washington, Florida, Nevada, and South Dakota  
22       have no State income tax;

23           (3) the citizens of those seven States continue  
24       to be treated unfairly by paying significantly more in  
25       taxes to the Government than taxpayers with an

1 identical profile in different State because they are  
2 prohibited from deducting their State sales taxes  
3 from their Federal income taxes in lieu of a State  
4 income tax;

5 (4) the design of the Federal tax code is pref-  
6 erential in its treatment of States with State income  
7 taxes over those without State income taxes;

8 (5) the current Federal tax code infringes upon  
9 States' rights to tax their citizens as they see fit in  
10 that the Federal tax code exerts unjust influence on  
11 States without State income taxes to impose one  
12 their citizens;

13 (6) the current surpluses that our Government  
14 holds provide an appropriate time and opportunity  
15 to allow taxpayers to deduct either their State sales  
16 taxes or their State income taxes from their Federal  
17 income tax returns; and

18 (7) over 50 Members of the House have cospon-  
19 sored legislation to restore the sales tax deduction  
20 option to the Federal tax code.

21 (b) SENSE OF HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House  
22 of Representatives that the Committee on Ways and  
23 Means should consider legislation that makes State sales  
24 tax deductible against Federal income taxes.

1 **SEC. 18. FUNDING FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION**  
2 **AT CHILDREN'S TEACHING HOSPITALS.**

3 It is the sense of Congress that:

4 (1) Function 550 of the President's budget  
5 should include an appropriate level of funding for  
6 graduate medical education conducted at inde-  
7 pendent children's teaching hospitals in order to en-  
8 sure access to care by millions of children nation-  
9 wide.

10 (2) An emphasis should be placed on the role  
11 played by community health centers in underserved  
12 rural and urban communities. An increase in fund-  
13 ing for community health centers should not come at  
14 the expense of the Community Access Program.  
15 Both programs should be funded adequately, with  
16 the intention of doubling funding for increased ca-  
17 pacity for community health centers, in addition to  
18 keeping the Community Access Program operational.

19 (3) The medicare program should emphasize  
20 such preventive medical services as those provided by  
21 vision rehabilitation professionals in saving Govern-  
22 ment funds and preserving the independence of a  
23 growing number of seniors in the coming years.

24 (4) Funding under function 550 should also re-  
25 flect the importance of the Ryan White CARE Act  
26 to persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS. Funds allocated



1 from the CARE Act serve as the safety net for thou-  
2 sands of low-income people living with HIV/AIDS  
3 who reside in metropolitan areas but are ineligible  
4 for entitlement programs. Moreover, the CARE Act  
5 provides critically needed grants directly to existing  
6 community-based clinics and public health providers  
7 to develop and deliver both early and ongoing com-  
8 prehensive services to persons with HIV/AIDS.

9 **SEC. 19. CONCURRENT RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY BEN-**  
10 **EFITS TO RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED**  
11 **FORCES.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the Secretary of  
13 Defense is the appropriate official for evaluating the exist-  
14 ing standards for the provision of concurrent retirement  
15 and disability benefits to retired members of the Armed  
16 Forces and the need to change these standards.

17 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
18 gress that—

19 (1) the Secretary of Defense should report to  
20 the congressional committees of jurisdiction on the  
21 provision of concurrent retirement and disability  
22 benefits to retired members of the Armed Forces;

23 (2) the report should address the number of in-  
24 dividuals retired from the Armed Forces who would  
25 otherwise be eligible for disability compensation, the

1 comparability of the policy to Office of Personnel  
2 Management guidelines for civilian Federal retirees,  
3 the applicability of this policy to prevailing private  
4 sector standards, the number of individuals poten-  
5 tially eligible for concurrent benefits who receive  
6 other forms of Federal assistance and the cost of  
7 that assistance, and alternative initiatives that would  
8 accomplish the same end as concurrent receipt of  
9 military retired pay and disability compensation;

10 (3) the Secretary of Defense should submit leg-  
11 islation that he considers appropriate; and

12 (4) upon receiving such report, the committees  
13 of jurisdiction, working with the Committees on the  
14 Budget of the House and Senate, should consider  
15 appropriate legislation.

Passed the House of Representatives March 28,  
2001.

Attest:

JEFF TRANDAHL,

*Clerk.*

By MARTHA C. MORRISON,

*Deputy Clerk.*



**Calendar No. 25**

107<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# **H. CON. RES. 83**

---

---

## **CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011.

---

---

APRIL 2, 2001

Committee discharged pursuant to Public Law 93–344,  
and placed on the calendar